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=> s adzyme

L1 2 ADZYME

=> s fusion (w) protein and catalytic (w) domain and target and targeting (w) domain
L2 11 FUSION (W) PROTEIN AND CATALYTIC (W) DOMAIN AND TARGET AND TARGE
TING (W) DOMAIN

=> s chimeric (w) protein and catalytic (w) domain and target and targeting (w)
domain

L3 0 CHIMERIC (W) PROTEIN AND CATALYTIC (W) DOMAIN AND TARGET AND
TARGETING (W) DOMAIN

=> d ibib abs l2 1-11

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95318049 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7541032

TITLE: T cell-targeted immunofusion proteins from Escherichia
coli.

AUTHOR: Better M; Bernhard S L; Williams R E; Leigh S D; Bauer R J;
Kung A H; Carroll S F; Fishwild D M

CORPORATE SOURCE: XOMA Corporation, Santa Monica, California 90404, USA.
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1995 Jun 23) Vol.
270, No. 25, pp. 14951-7.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199507

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950817

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NEWS 5 JAN 13 IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS 6 JAN 13 New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to
INPADOC
NEWS 7 JAN 17 Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 8 JAN 17 IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
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added to TULSA
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NEWS 20 MAR 03 Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

Last Updated on STN: 19960129

Entered Medline: 19950731

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins linking humanized Fab, F(ab')₂, or single chain antibody forms of the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and gelonin (Better M., Bernhard, S. L., Fishwild, D. M., Nolan, P. A., Bauer, R. J., Kung, A. H. C., and Carroll, S. F. (1994) J. Biol. Chemical 269, 9644-9650) if both the recognition and catalytic domains remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found. Immunofusion proteins were produced in Escherichia coli as secreted proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward antigen-positive human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion proteins were identified which are approximately as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome-inactivating protein.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94224796 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8170960

TITLE: Functionally active targeting domain of the beta-adrenergic receptor kinase: an inhibitor of G beta gamma-mediated stimulation of type II adenylyl cyclase.

AUTHOR: Inglese J; Luttrell L M; Iniguez-Lluhi J A; Touhara K; Koch W J; Lefkowitz R J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

CONTRACT NUMBER: HL16037 (NHLBI)

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1994 Apr 26) Vol. 91, No. 9, pp. 3637-41.

Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199406

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940613

Last Updated on STN: 20021218

Entered Medline: 19940601

AB The beta-adrenergic receptor kinase (beta ARK) phosphorylates its membrane-associated receptor substrates, such as the beta-adrenergic receptor, triggering events leading to receptor desensitization. beta ARK activity is markedly stimulated by the isoprenylated beta gamma subunit complex of heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G beta gamma), which translocates the kinase to the plasma membrane and thereby targets it to its receptor substrate. The amino-terminal two-thirds of beta ARK1 composes the receptor recognition and catalytic domains, while the carboxyl third contains the G beta gamma binding sequences, the targeting domain. We prepared this domain as a recombinant His6 fusion protein from Escherichia coli and found that it had both independent secondary structure and functional activity. We demonstrated the inhibitory properties of this domain against G beta gamma activation of type II adenylyl cyclase both in a reconstituted system utilizing Sf9 insect cell membranes and in a permeabilized 293 human embryonic kidney

cell system. Gi alpha-mediated inhibition of adenylyl cyclase was not affected. These data suggest that this His6 fusion protein derived from the carboxyl terminus of beta ARK1 provides a specific probe for defining G beta gamma-mediated processes and for studying the structural features of a G beta gamma-binding domain.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:362428 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598376728
TITLE: T Cell-targeted Immunofusion Proteins from Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR(S): Better, Marc [Reprint author]; Bernhard, Susan L.; Williams, Robert E.; Leigh, Scott D.; Bauer, Robert J.; Kung, Ada H. C.; Carroll, Stephen F.; Fishwild, Dianne M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xoma Corp., 1545 17th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995) Vol. 270, No. 25, pp. 14951-14957.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 30 Aug 1995

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins linking humanized Fab, F(ab')₂, or single chain antibody forms of the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and gelonin (Better M., Bernhard, S. L., Fishwild, D. M., Nolan, P. A., Bauer, R. J., Kung, A. H. C., and Carroll, S. F. (1994) J. Biol. Chemical 269, 9644-9650) if both the recognition and catalytic domains remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found. Immunofusion proteins were produced in Escherichia coli as secreted proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward antigen-positive human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion proteins were identified which are approximately as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome-inactivating protein.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:304464 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497317464
TITLE: Functionally active targeting domain of the beta-adrenergic receptor kinase: An inhibitor of G-beta-gamma-mediated stimulation of type II adenylyl cyclase.
AUTHOR(S): Inglese, J. [Reprint author]; Luttrell, L. M. [Reprint author]; Iniguez-Lluhi, J. A.; Touhara, K. [Reprint author]; Koch, W. J. [Reprint author]; Lefkowitz, R. J. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Box 3821, Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Duke University Med. Center, Durham, NC 27710, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1994) Vol. 91, No. 9, pp. 3637-3641.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 1994

Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 1994

AB The beta-adrenergic receptor kinase (beta-ARK) phosphorylates its membrane-associated receptor substrates, such as the beta-adrenergic receptor, triggering events leading to receptor desensitization. beta-ARK activity is markedly stimulated by the isoprenylated beta-gamma subunit complex of heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G-beta-gamma), which translocates the kinase to the plasma membrane and thereby targets it to its receptor substrate. The amino-terminal two-thirds of beta-ARK1 composes the receptor recognition and catalytic domains, while the carboxyl third contains the G-beta-gamma binding sequences, the targeting domain. We prepared this domain as a recombinant His-6 fusion protein from Escherichia coli and found that it had both independent secondary structure and functional activity. We demonstrated the inhibitory properties of this domain against G-beta-gamma activation of type II adenylyl cyclase both in a reconstituted system utilizing Sf9 insect cell membranes and in a permeabilized 293 human embryonic kidney cell system. G-alpha-mediated inhibition of adenylyl cyclase was not affected. These data suggest that this His-6 fusion protein derived from the carboxyl terminus of beta-ARK1 provides a specific probe for defining G-beta-gamma-mediated processes and for studying the structural features of a G-beta-gamma-binding domain.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:656920 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:81252

TITLE: T cell-targeted immunofusion proteins from Escherichia coli

AUTHOR(S): Better, Marc; Bernhard, Susan L.; Williams, Robert E.; Leigh, Scott D.; Bauer, Robert J.; Kung, Ada H. C.; Carroll, Stephen F.; Fishwild, Dianne M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: XOMA Corp., Santa Monica, CA, 90404, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1995), 270(25), 14951-7

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins linking humanized Fab, F(ab')₂, or single chain antibody forms of the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and gelonin if both the recognition and catalytic domains remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found. Immunofusion proteins were produced in Escherichia coli as secreted proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward antigen-pos. human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion proteins were identified which are approx. as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome-inactivating protein.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:502907 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:102907
TITLE: Functionally active targeting domain
of the β -adrenergic receptor kinase: an inhibitor
of $G\beta\gamma$ -mediated stimulation of type II
adenylyl cyclase
AUTHOR(S): Inglese, J.; Luttrell, L. M.; Iniguez-Lluhi, J. A.;
Touhara, K.; Koch, W. J.; Lefkowitz, R. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Duke Univ., Durham, NC,
27710, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the
United States of America (1994), 91(9), 3637-41
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The β -adrenergic receptor kinase (β ARK) phosphorylates its
membrane-associated receptor substrates, such as the β -adrenergic
receptor, triggering events leading to receptor desensitization. The
 β ARK activity is markedly stimulated by the isoprenylated
 $\beta\gamma$ subunit complex of heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding
proteins ($G\beta\gamma$), which translocates the kinase to the plasma
membrane and thereby targets it to its receptor subunits. The
amino-terminal two-thirds of β ARK1 composes the receptor recognition
and catalytic domains, while the carboxyl third
contains the $G\beta\gamma$ binding sequences, the targeting
domain. The authors prepared this domain as a recombinant His6
fusion protein from Escherichia coli and found that it
had both independent second structure and functional activity. The
authors demonstrated the inhibitory properties of this domain against
 $G\beta\gamma$ activation of type II adenylyl cyclase both in a
reconstituted system utilizing Sf9 insect cell membranes and in a
permeabilized 293 human embryonic kidney cell system. $G\alpha$ -mediated
inhibition of adenylyl cyclase was not affected. These data suggest that
this His6 fusion protein derived from the carboxyl
terminus of β ARK1 provides a specific probe for defining
 $G\beta\gamma$ -mediated processes and for studying the structural features
of a $G\beta\gamma$ -binding domain.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 11 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:19231 LIFESCI
TITLE: T cell-targeted immunofusion proteins from Escherichia coli
AUTHOR: Better, M.; Bernhard, S.L.; Williams, R.E.; Leigh, S.D.;
Bauer, R.J.; Kung, A.H.C.; Carroll, S.F.; Fishwild, D.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xoma Corp., 1545 17th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404, USA
SOURCE: J. BIOL. CHEM., (1995) vol. 270, no. 25, pp. 14591-14597.
ISSN: 0021-9528.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: F; W3
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting
domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective
therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins
linking humanized Fab, F(ab') sub(2), or single chain antibody forms of
the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human
T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned
that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as
efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and
gelonin if both the recognition and catalytic domains
remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found.
Immunofusion proteins were produced in Escherichia coli as secreted
proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture
supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were
purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward
antigen-positive human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was

seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion proteins were identified which are approximately as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome-inactivating protein.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 11 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:25189002 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: T cell-targeted immunofusion proteins from Escherichia coli
AUTHOR: Better M.; Bernhard S.L.; Williams R.E.; Leigh S.D.; Bauer R.J.; Kung A.H.C.; Carroll S.F.; Fishwild D.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xoma Corp., 1545 17th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995), 270/25 (14951-14957)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1995:25189002 BIOTECHNO

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins linking humanized Fab, F(ab')₂, or single chain antibody forms of the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and gelonin (Better M., Bernhard, S. L., Fishwild, D. M., Nolan, P. A., Bauer, R. J., Kung, A. H. C., and Carroll, S. F. (1994) J. Biol. Chemical 269, 9644-9650) if both the recognition and catalytic domains remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found. Immunofusion proteins were produced in Escherichia coli as secreted proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward antigen-positive human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion proteins were identified which are approximately as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome-inactivating protein.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 11 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:24139486 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Functionally active targeting domain of the β -adrenergic receptor kinase: An inhibitor of G($\beta\gamma$)-mediated stimulation of type II adenylyl cyclase
AUTHOR: Inglese J.; Luttrell L.M.; Iniguez-Lluhi J.A.; Touhara K.; Koch W.J.; Lefkowitz R.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1994), 91/9 (3637-3641)
CODEN: PNASA6 ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1994:24139486 BIOTECHNO

AB The β -adrenergic receptor kinase (β ARK) phosphorylates its membrane-associated receptor substrates, such as the β -adrenergic receptor, triggering events leading to receptor desensitization. β ARK activity is markedly stimulated by the isoprenylated $\beta\gamma$ subunit complex of heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins ($G(\beta\gamma)$), which translocates the kinase to the plasma membrane and thereby targets it to its receptor substrate. The amino-terminal two-thirds of β ARK1 composes the receptor recognition and catalytic domains, while the carboxyl third contains the $G(\beta\gamma)$ binding sequences, the targeting domain. We prepared this domain as a recombinant His.sub.6 fusion protein from *Escherichia coli* and found that it had both independent secondary structure and functional activity. We demonstrated the inhibitory properties of this domain against $G(\beta\gamma)$ activation of type II adenylyl cyclase both in a reconstituted system utilizing Sf9 insect cell membranes and in a permeabilized 293 human embryonic kidney cell system. $G(i\alpha)$ -mediated inhibition of adenylyl cyclase was not affected. These data suggest that this His.sub.6 fusion protein derived from the carboxyl terminus of β ARK1 provides a specific probe for defining $G(\beta\gamma)$ -mediated processes and for studying the structural features of a $G(\beta\gamma)$ -binding domain.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 95190741 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995190741
TITLE: T cell-targeted immunofusion proteins from *Escherichia coli*.
AUTHOR: Better M.; Bernhard S.L.; Williams R.E.; Leigh S.D.; Bauer R.J.; Kung A.H.C.; Carroll S.F.; Fishwild D.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xoma Corp., 1545 17th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1995) Vol. 270, No. 25, pp. 14951-14957. .
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 950718
Last Updated on STN: 950718

AB Fusion proteins between cell-targeting domains and cytotoxic proteins should be particularly effective therapeutic reagents. We constructed a family of immunofusion proteins linking humanized Fab, F(ab')₂, or single chain antibody forms of the H65 antibody (which recognizes the CD5 antigen on the surface of human T cells) with the plant ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin. We reasoned that such an immunofusion would kill human target cells as efficiently as the previously described chemical conjugates of H65 and gelonin (Better M., Bernhard, S. L., Fishwild, D. M., Nolan, P. A., Bauer, R. J., Kung, A. H. C., and Carroll, S. F. (1994) J. Biol. Chemical 269, 9644-9650) if both the recognition and catalytic domains remained active, and a proper linkage between domains could be found. Immunofusion proteins were produced in *Escherichia coli* as secreted proteins and were recovered directly from the bacterial culture supernatant in an active form. All of the immunofusion proteins were purified by a common process and were tested for cytotoxicity toward antigen-positive human cells. A 20-60-fold range of cytotoxic activity was seen among the fusion family members, and several fusion

proteins were identified which are approximately as active as effective chemical conjugates. Based on these constructs, immunofusion avidity and potency can be controlled by appropriate selection of antibody domains and ribosome- inactivating protein.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 94142823 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994142823

TITLE: Functionally active targeting domain of the β -adrenergic receptor kinase: An inhibitor of G($\beta\gamma$)-mediated stimulation of type II adenylyl cyclase.

AUTHOR: Inglese J.; Luttrell L.M.; Iniguez-Lluhi J.A.; Touhara K.; Koch W.J.; Lefkowitz R.J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1994) Vol. 91, No. 9, pp. 3637-3641. .

ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 940602

Last Updated on STN: 940602

AB The β -adrenergic receptor kinase (β ARK) phosphorylates its membrane- associated receptor substrates, such as the β -adrenergic receptor, triggering events leading to receptor desensitization. β ARK activity is markedly stimulated by the isoprenylated $\beta\gamma$ subunit complex of heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G($\beta\gamma$)), which translocates the kinase to the plasma membrane and thereby targets it to its receptor substrate. The amino-terminal two-thirds of β ARK1 composes the receptor recognition and catalytic domains, while the carboxyl third contains the G($\beta\gamma$) binding sequences, the targeting domain. We prepared this domain as a recombinant His6 fusion protein from Escherichia coli and found that it had both independent secondary structure and functional activity. We demonstrated the inhibitory properties of this domain against G($\beta\gamma$) activation of type II adenylyl cyclase both in a reconstituted system utilizing Sf9 insect cell membranes and in a permeabilized 293 human embryonic kidney cell system. G($i\alpha$)-mediated inhibition of adenylyl cyclase was not affected. These data suggest that this His6 fusion protein derived from the carboxyl terminus of β ARK1 provides a specific probe for defining G($\beta\gamma$)-mediated processes and for studying the structural features of a G($\beta\gamma$)-binding domain.

=> s 12 and trypsin

L4 0 L2 AND TRYPSIN